

Thyatiridae from Nepal Chiefly Based on the Collection of the Lepidopterological Research Expedition to Nepal Himalaya 1963 by the Lepidopterological Society of Japan

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A well-ordered list of the Nepalese Thyatiridae was for the first time compiled by WERNY (1968) on the basis of the collection of Zoologischen Staatssammlung in München brought by G. EBERT's (1962) and W. DIERL's (1964) surveys; he listed 20 species under 9 genera, including the descriptions of one new genus, 4 new species* and 9 new subspecies*. Several species were fragmentarily mentioned from Nepal in my recent papers (1982; 1983); they are 8 (including 3 new) species of *Epipsestis* and 1 species of *Nothoploca* based upon the collection of the Japanese expedition to Nepal-Himalaya 1979 and 1981 from post-monsoon to late autumn. In the following list, I will enumerate 16 species under 9 genera, including one new genus and one new combination. The material used in this paper is composed of about a hundred specimens, which were mainly collected by the members of the Lepidopterological Research Expedition to Nepal-Himalaya in 1963 from June to August, organized by the Lepidopterological Society of Japan. The itinerary of this expedition was repeatedly presented in *Special Bulletin of Lepidopterological Society of Japan*, (2): iii-v (1966) and (4): ix-xi (1970). Almost all the specimens here recorded were taken by Mr. T. HARUTA and other members in Tamur Valley of Eastern Nepal; consequently I present only the collecting places in Tamur Valley and dates in 1963 in the enumeration of the specimens. Several specimens from other sources are shown with full data according to their labels. All the specimens from the Lepidopterological Research Expedition are now in Mr. T. HARUTA's collection, but they will eventually be transferred to National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

1. *Gaurena florens obscura* WERNY, 1966

[*Gaurena florens* WALKER, 1865: 620.]

Gaurena florens obscura WERNY, 1966: 80, fig. 60 (pl. 3); WERNY, 1968: 103, pl. 1, fig. 15.

5♂2♀, Chitrei (2,400 m), June 28-29; 3♂2♀, Unnamed place (E) (2,450 m) between Walunchung and Chowki, July 28.

This species shows a wide distribution pattern among the members of genus and was separated into four subspecies by WERNY (1966). I examined about two dozen specimens of the nominate subspecies from Darjeeling, but I failed to find out the difference between sspp. *obscura* and *florens* though I follow his treatment.

* All the species-group taxa presented in WERNY (1968) were preceded by WERNY (1966).

Distribution. Nepal (WERNY, 1966; 1968). Other subspecies. NE. India: Darjeeling (WALKER, 1865; MOORE, 1867; BUTLER, 1886; WERNY, 1966), Sikkim (HAMPSON, [1893]; WARREN, 1912; WERNY, 1966); China: Yunnan (LEECH, 1900; WERNY, 1966; CHAO, 1981), Tibet (CHAO, 1981; 1982), Szechwan (CHAO, 1981); Burma (BRYK, 1943; WERNY, 1966); Vietnam: Tonkin (JOANNIS, 1929)*.

2. *Gaurena florescens albomaculata* WERNY, 1966

[*Gaurena florescens* WALKER, 1865: 620.]

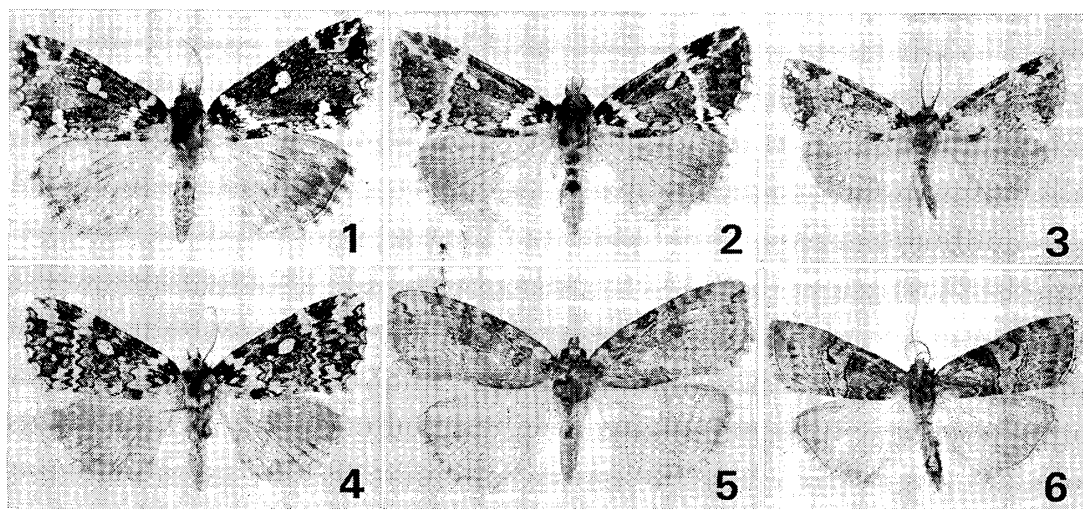
Gaurena florescens albomaculata WERNY, 1966: 87, fig. 63 (pl. 3); WERNY, 1968: 104, pl. 1, fig. 8.

1♂3♀, Tapche (2,400 m), July 10; 2♀, Gunsu (3,400 m), July 11–13; 5♂1♀, Unnamed place (E) (2,450 m) between Walunchung and Chowki, July 28.

This species has a wide distribution and was split into three subspecies by WERNY (1966). The Nepalese population was named as above, but I could not distinguish it from the nominate race from Darjeeling, of which 20 specimens I examined.

Distribution. Nepal (WERNY, 1966; 1968). Other subspecies. NE. India: Darjeeling (WALKER, 1865; MOORE, 1867; BUTLER, 1886; WERNY, 1966), Sikkim (HAMPSON, [1893]; WERNY, 1966), Assam (HAMPSON, [1893]), Naga Hill (HAMPSON, [1893]); China: Szechwan (LEECH, 1900; WARREN, 1912; HOULBERT, 1921; WERNY, 1966), Tibet (SEITZ, 1933; CHAO, 1981; 1982); Burma (BRYK, 1943; WERNY, 1966); Vietnam: Tonkin (JOANNIS, 1929)*.

G. gamella LEECH, 1900, is very similar to this species and was also recorded from Nepal as a distinct subspecies, *flavescens*, by WERNY (1966; 1968). However, in the collection of the expedition, no specimen of *gamella* is included.



Figs. 1–6. Thyatiridae from Nepal. 1: *Gaurena forsteri* WERNY, ♂. 2: *Gaurena albifasciata nepalensis* WERNY, ♀. 3: *Gaurena dierli* WERNY, ♂. 4: *Gaurena argentisparsa eberti* WERNY, ♀. 5: *Macrothyatira danieli* WERNY, ♂. 6: *Isopsestis cuprina* (MOORE), ♂.

* Subspecific status has not been revised.

3. *Gaurena forsteri* WERNY, 1966

(Fig. 1)

Gaurena forsteri WERNY, 1966: 101, figs. 51 (pl. 3), 254, 353; WERNY, 1968: 106, pl. 1, fig. 1, text-figs. 3, 4.

3♂ 1♀, Gunsä (3,400 m), July 11–13, 1♂ 2♀, July 17–22; 1♀, Kambachen (3,950 m), July 14–15; 1♂, Lhonak (4,550 m), July 16; 2♂, Nr. Nango La (4,020 m), July 22–23; 5♂ 3♀, Unnamed place (D) (3,310 m) between Nup and Walunchung, July 25; 1♀, Machhapuchari B. C. — Hinku (C. Nepal), June 16, 1974, S. YAMAGUCHI et T. AOKI leg.

This species was described from Nepal and there is no record from other Himalayan regions. In this occasion, I record it from Bhutan based on the following specimen.

1♀, Jachuaca, Langtso (3,600–3,800 m), Bhutan, July 29, 1978, native collector leg.

Distribution. Nepal (WERNY, 1966; 1968); Bhutan.

4. *Gaurena albifasciata nepalensis* WERNY, 1966

(Fig. 2)

[*Gaurena albifasciata* GAEDE, 1930: 660, pl. 85, line c.]

Gaurena albifasciata nepalensis WERNY, 1966: 106, fig. 85 (pl. 4); WERNY, 1968: 107, pl. 1, figs. 9, 17.

4♂ 3♀, Gunsä (3,400 m), July 11–13, 1♂, July 20–21; 1♀, Kambachen (3,950 m), July 14–15; 1♂, Lhonak (4,550 m), July 16; 3♀, Unnamed place (D) (3,310 m) between Nup and Walunchung, July 25; 1♂ 1♀, Walunchung (3,050 m), July 26–27.

This is a remarkable subspecies with rather reduced but sharp white markings of forewing, though it is somewhat variable. In some specimens the pale golden shade edges widely the outside of postmedian line above vein CuA₂ of the forewing.

Distribution. Nepal (WERNY, 1966; 1968). Other subspecies. China: Tibet (GAEDE, 1930; WERNY, 1966; CHAO, 1981; 1982), Yunnan (WERNY, 1966).

5. *Gaurena dierli* WERNY, 1966

(Fig. 3)

Gaurena dierli WERNY, 1966: 133, figs. 84 (pl. 4), 264, 362; WERNY, 1968: 109, pl. 1, fig. 11, text-figs. 5, 6.

1♂, Unnamed place (A) (2,700 m) between Chitrei and Goldiagong, June 30.

This species has been known only from Nepal. Since I have examined 3 specimens collected in Darjeeling, NE. India, I record *G. dierli* from India for the first time.

3♂, Tiger Hill, Darjeeling, NE. India, June–July, 1976.

Distribution. Nepal (WERNY, 1966; 1968); NE. India: Darjeeling.

6. *Gaurena argentisparsa eberti* WERNY, 1966

(Fig. 4)

[*Gaurena argentisparsa* HAMPSON, 1896: 462.]*Gaurena argentisparsa eberti* WERNY, 1966: 114, fig. 80 (pl. 4); WERNY, 1968: 108, pl. 1, fig. 2.

1 ♂ 1 ♀, Gunsa (3,400 m), July 11–13, 1 ♂, July 17–22; 1 ♀, Unnamed place (E) (2,450 m) between Walunchung and Chowki, July 28.

Distribution. Nepal (WERNY, 1966; 1968). Other subspecies. China: Tibet (HAMPSON, 1896; WERNY, 1966; CHAO, 1981; 1982); Bhutan (DIERL, 1975).

7. *Psidopala tenuis falkneri* WERNY, 1966[*Gaurena tenuis* HAMPSON, 1896: 462.]*Psidopala tenuis falkneri* WERNY, 1966: 203, figs. 95, 106 (pl. 5); WERNY, 1968: 110, pl. 1, figs. 13, 14.

1 ♂, Taplejung, a river-side of Yangma R. (3,200 m), July 8, 1962, T. YASUDA leg.; 1 ♂, Unnamed place (A) (2,700 m) between Chitrei and Goldiagong, June 30; 1 ♀, Andewa (1,100 m), July 7; 5 ♂ 8 ♀, Gunsa (3,400 m), July 11–13, 1 ♂, July 17–22; 1 ♂, Kambachen (3,950 m), July 14–15; 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Walunchung (3,050 m), July 26–27; 1 ♀, Goldiagong (2,080 m), Aug. 3.

Distribution. Nepal (WERNY, 1966; 1968). Other subspecies. China: Tibet (HAMPSON, 1896; WERNY, 1966).

8. *Macrothyatira danieli* WERNY, 1966

(Fig. 5)

Macrothyatira danieli WERNY, 1966: 228, figs. 116 (pl. 6), 293; WERNY, 1968: 111, pl. 1, fig. 10, text-fig. 7.

2 ♂, Unnamed place (E) (2,450 m) between Walunchung and Chowki, July 28.

This species was described from Nepal based on three males. The two males here examined have more reduced outer bands on the hindwing than those of figure given by WERNY (1966; 1968).

Distribution. Nepal (WERNY, 1966; 1968).

9. *Habrosyne conscripta nepalensis* WERNY, 1966[*Habrosyne conscripta* WARREN, 1912: 323, pl. 55, line n.]*Habrosyne conscripta nepalensis* WERNY, 1966: 268, figs. 162, 168 (pl. 9); WERNY, 1968: 112, pl. 1, fig. 20.

1 ♀, Kambachen (3,950 m), July 14–15; 1 ♂, Gunsa (3,400 m), July 20–21; 1 ♂, Walunchung (3,050 m), July 26–27.

Distribution. Nepal (WERNY, 1966; 1968); NE. India: Sikkim (WERNY, 1966); Bhutan (DIERL, 1975). Other subspecies. China: Tibet (WARREN, 1912; WERNY,

1966; CHAO, 1981; 1982), Szechwan (WARREN, 1912; WERNY, 1966), Yunnan (WERNY, 1966), Shensi (WERNY, 1966), Shansi (WERNY, 1966).

10. *Habrosyne indica indica* (MOORE, 1867)

Gonophora indica MOORE, 1867: 44.

Habrosyne indica indica: WERNY, 1966: 277, figs. 140 (pl. 7), 312, 400.

1 ♂, Chitrei (2,420 m), June 28–29.

This species was divided into five subspecies by WERNY (1966) and the Nepalese population was identified as the nominate race.

Distribution. NE. India: Bengal (MOORE, 1867; WERNY, 1966), Assam (WERNY, 1966), Darjeeling (WERNY, 1966), Sikkim (HOULBERT, 1921; WERNY, 1966); W. India: Kashmir (WARREN, 1912)*; Nepal (WERNY, 1966; 1968); Bhutan (DIERL, 1975). Other subspecies. China: Yunnan (WERNY, 1966), Szechwan (HOULBERT, 1921; WERNY, 1966); Burma (BRYK, 1943; WERNY, 1966); Taiwan (HOULBERT, 1921; MATSUMURA, 1931; WERNY, 1966; JINBO, 1979); Japan (WERNY, 1966)**.

11. *Habrosyne fraterna fraterna* MOORE, 1888

Habrosyne fraterna MOORE, 1888: 406; WERNY, 1966: 272, figs. 151 (pl. 8), 311, 402.

1 ♂, Chitrei (2,420 m), June 28–29.

This species was divided into four subspecies and the Nepalese population was identified with the nominate subspecies by WERNY (1966).

Distribution. W. India: Kangra (MOORE, 1888; BUTLER, 1889; WERNY, 1966); NE. India: Darjeeling (WERNY, 1966), Sikkim (WERNY, 1966), Assam (WERNY, 1966); Nepal (WERNY, 1966; 1968); Bhutan (WERNY, 1966); China: Szechwan (WERNY, 1966), Yunnan (WERNY, 1966); Vietnam: Tonkin (WERNY, 1966). Other subspecies. Burma (BRYK, 1943; WERNY, 1966); China: Chekiang (WERNY, 1966); Taiwan (JINBO, 1979); Japan (WERNY, 1966; JINBO, 1979; INOUE, 1982).

12. *Tethea albicosta albicosta* (MOORE, 1867)

Thyatira albicosta MOORE, 1867: 45.

Tethea albicosta albicosta: WERNY, 1966: 391, figs. 216 (pl. 12), 392, 421.

1 ♀, Chitrei (2,420 m), June 28–29.

Distribution. NE. India: Bengal (MOORE, 1867; WERNY, 1966), Darjeeling (WERNY, 1966), Sikkim (WERNY, 1966); Nepal (WERNY, 1966; 1968); China: Szechwan (CHAO, 1981). Other subspecies. Burma (BRYK, 1943; WERNY, 1966).

* Specimens identified as *H. indica* by WARREN have not been re-examined, but it is possible that they are referred to *H. fraterna*.

** There is no subsequent record from Japan (JINBO, 1979; INOUE, 1982).

13. *Isopsestis cuprina* (MOORE, 1881)

(Fig. 6)

Palimpsestis cuprina MOORE, 1881: 331, pl. 37, fig. 3; MOORE, 1882: 93; GAEDE, 1930: 661, pl. 85, line d.

Polyphoca cuprina: HAMPSON, [1893]: 184.

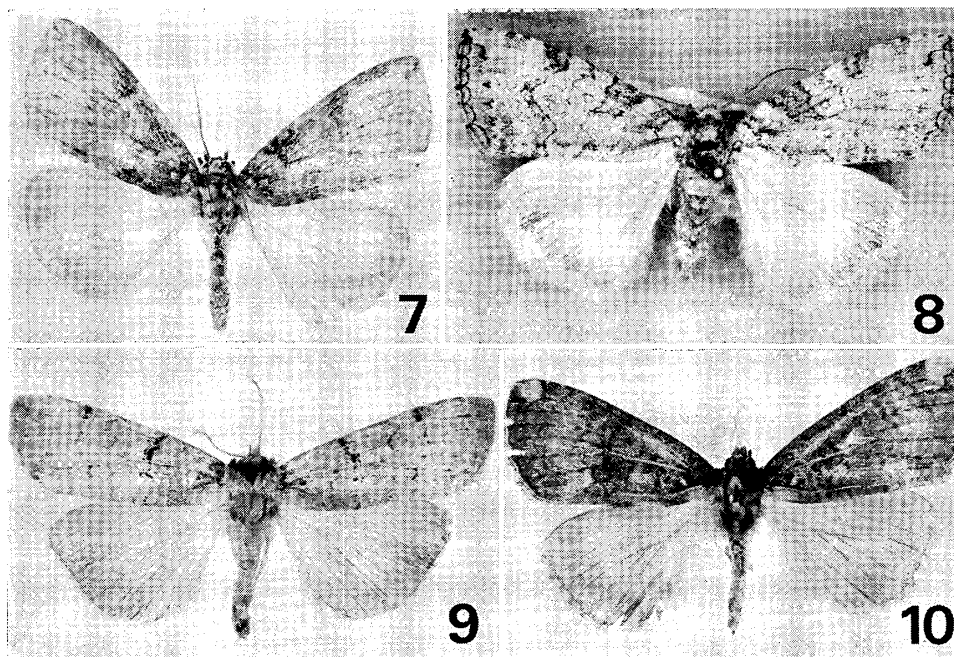
Cymatophora cuprina: DALLA TORRE, 1921: 14.

Isopsestis cuprina: WERNY, 1968: 113, pl. 1, fig. 4, text-figs. 9, 10.

1 ♂, Chandium-Chhumurun (C. Nepal), June 14, 1974, S. YAMAGUCHI et T. AOKI leg.

The genus *Isopsestis* was erected by WERNY (1968) for the reception of a single species, *Palimpsestis cuprina* MOORE, 1881, and was placed in the tribe Demopsestini established by him in 1966.

Distribution. NE. India: Darjeeling (MOORE, 1881; 1882), Sikkim (HAMPSON, [1893]); Nepal (WERNY, 1968).



Figs. 7–10. Thyatiridae from Nepal. 7: *Parapsestis lichenea* (HAMPSON), ♂. 8: Syntype of *Gaurena lichenea* HAMPSON, ♂, (BMNH). 9: *Stenopsestis alternata* (MOORE), ♂. 10: *Paragnorima fuscescens fuscescens* (HAMPSON), ♀.

14. *Parapsestis lichenea* (HAMPSON, [1893]), **comb. nov.**

(Fig. 7)

Gaurena lichenea HAMPSON, [1893]: 182; GAEDE, 1930: 660.

1 ♂, Diredanti, Naudanda (C. Nepal), June 22, 1974, S. YAMAGUCHI et T. AOKI leg.

This is the first record from Nepal. The identification of my specimen was made by comparison with the color transparency of a male syntype of *G. lichenea* (Fig. 8) preserved in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.).

Judging from the male genitalia, this species should be transferred to the genus *Parapsestis* WARREN, 1912 (type-species: *Cymatophora argenteopicta* OBERTHÜR, 1879). FORBES (1963) showed the male genitalia of *P. argenteopicta* and *Baipsestis suzukii* (MATSUMURA, 1931), both of which are now considered to be synonymous (INOUE, 1956).

Male genitalia (Fig. 12). Typical for the genus and similar to *P. argenteopicta*, but different from those of *P. argenteopicta* in having digitate costal processes on valva. Uncus short; socius long, slightly waved, hooked at apical portion; fenestrula very fine; tegumen wide in dorso-cephalic view; anellus trifoliate; valva with costa bearing two digital processes at middle; sacculus narrow and elongated, with a batch of minute bristles on tip; juxta weak, roundish, and cut off dorsally; "juxtalappen" large; saccus relatively long and large, with its cephalic margin W-shaped in ventral view; aedeagus thick, its caudal process long and curved; vesica with a mass of scaly spines, which are followed by a row of thin spines.

Distribution. NE. India: Naga Hills (HAMPSON, [1893]), Sikkim (HAMPSON, [1893]); Nepal.

15. *Stenopsestis alternata* (MOORE, 1881), **comb. nov.**

(Fig. 9)

Palimpsestis alternata MOORE, 1881: 331, pl. 37, fig. 2; MOORE, 1882: 93.

Nemacerota alternata: HAMPSON, [1893]: 185; GAEDE, 1930: 662, pl. 85, line d; FORBES, 1936: 784, pl. 1, fig. 5 (male genitalia!); BRYK, 1943: 14, pl. 2, figs. 27, 28.

Cymatophora alternata: DALLA TORRE, 1921: 14.

Bombycia alternata: CHAO, 1981: 131, pl. 38, fig. 955, CHAO, 1982: 47.

1 ♂, Chitrei (2,420 m), June 28–29.

This seems to be the first record from Nepal.

This species has long been placed in the genus *Nemacerota*, since HAMPSON [1893] established the genus for *Asphalia cinerea* WARREN, 1888, and for this species, with the former species designated as the type. When WERNY (1966) mentioned the genus *Nemacerota* in the tribe Tetheini, he stated that "*alternata* MOORE, a species arranged [in this genus] by HAMPSON, must be assigned to other genus (p. 141)," but he did not mention any genus to accept the species. FORBES (1936) first showed the male genitalia of *alternata* under *Nemacerota*, and concluded that it was related to the members of *Parapsestis* WARREN. Though I have not examined *N. cinerea* directly, here I propose a new genus for *Palimpsestis alternata* MOORE, mainly based on the male genitalic structure.

Stenopsestis gen. nov.

(Type-species: *Palimpsestis alternata* MOORE, 1881: 331, pl. 37, fig. 2)

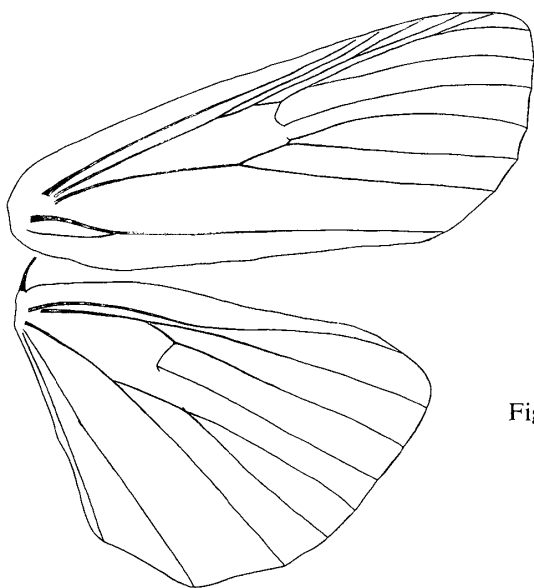
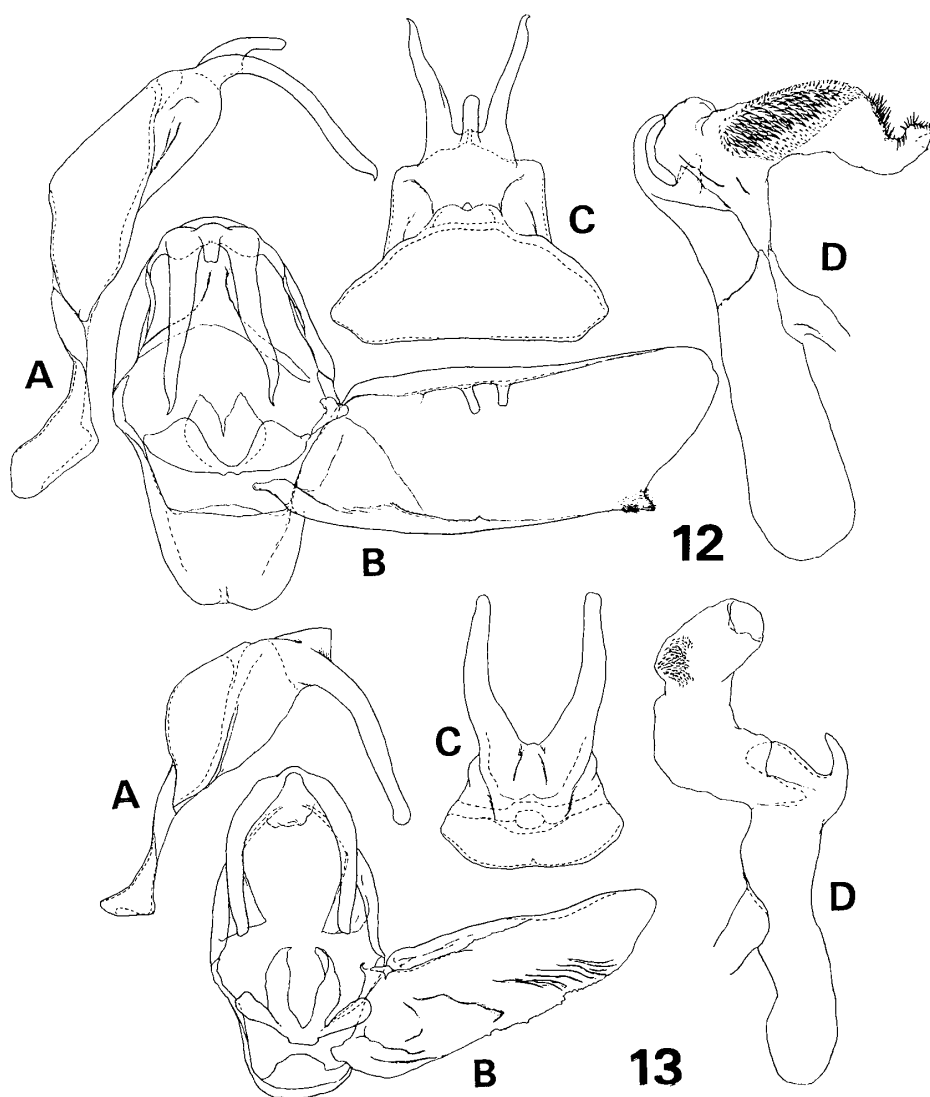


Fig. 11. Venation of *Stenopsestis alternata* (MOORE).



Antenna prismatic, heavily ciliate in male; eyes naked; palpus with third segment short; abdomen smooth above.

Venation (Fig. 11). Forewing without an areole; veins R_5 and R_4 long stalked; veins M_3 and $R_5 + R_4$ stalked; vein M_1 gently upcurved. Hindwing with vein M_2 from the middle of cross vein; $Sc + R_1$ near vein R_s just beyond cell; veins CuA_1 and M_3 branched from lower angle of cell.

Male genitalia (Fig. 13). Rather small in relative proportion to body size. Uncus rudimentary, its base raised; socii long and stout, their base becoming close to each other; sclerite below socius wide, well fusing with tegumen, which is moderate and lacks fenestrula; anellus weakly developed; valva with its sacculus weakly protruded near base; sacculus ending before the middle of valva, where it is set with a small pollex bearing fine setae; juxta moderately furcate; "juxtalappen" moderate; saccus with its bottom flattened in caudal view; aedeagus thick, with the base of a curved caudal process widened; vesica bearing a crowd of fine and minute spines.

Female genitalia. Not studied yet.

Remarks. This genus may be related to the genus *Parapsestis* WARREN, 1912, on account of the condition of socii in male genitalia, but differs in having the heavily ciliate antennae in male, the narrowed forewings and the small-sized male genitalia, of which the valvae are narrower, with basally retreated socculi, and the cornuti are quite fine spines in a smaller mass on vesica.

Distribution. NE. India: Darjeeling (MOORE, 1881; 1882), Sikkim (HAMPSON, [1893]); Nepal; Burma (BRYK, 1943); China: Tibet (CHAO, 1981; 1982), Szechwan (CHAO, 1981).

16. *Paragnorima fuscescens fuscescens* (HAMPSON, [1893])

(Fig. 10)

Gaurena fuscescens HAMPSON, [1893]: 182.

Paragnorima fuscescens: WARREN, 1912: 329; WERNY, 1968: 115, pl. 1, fig. 6.

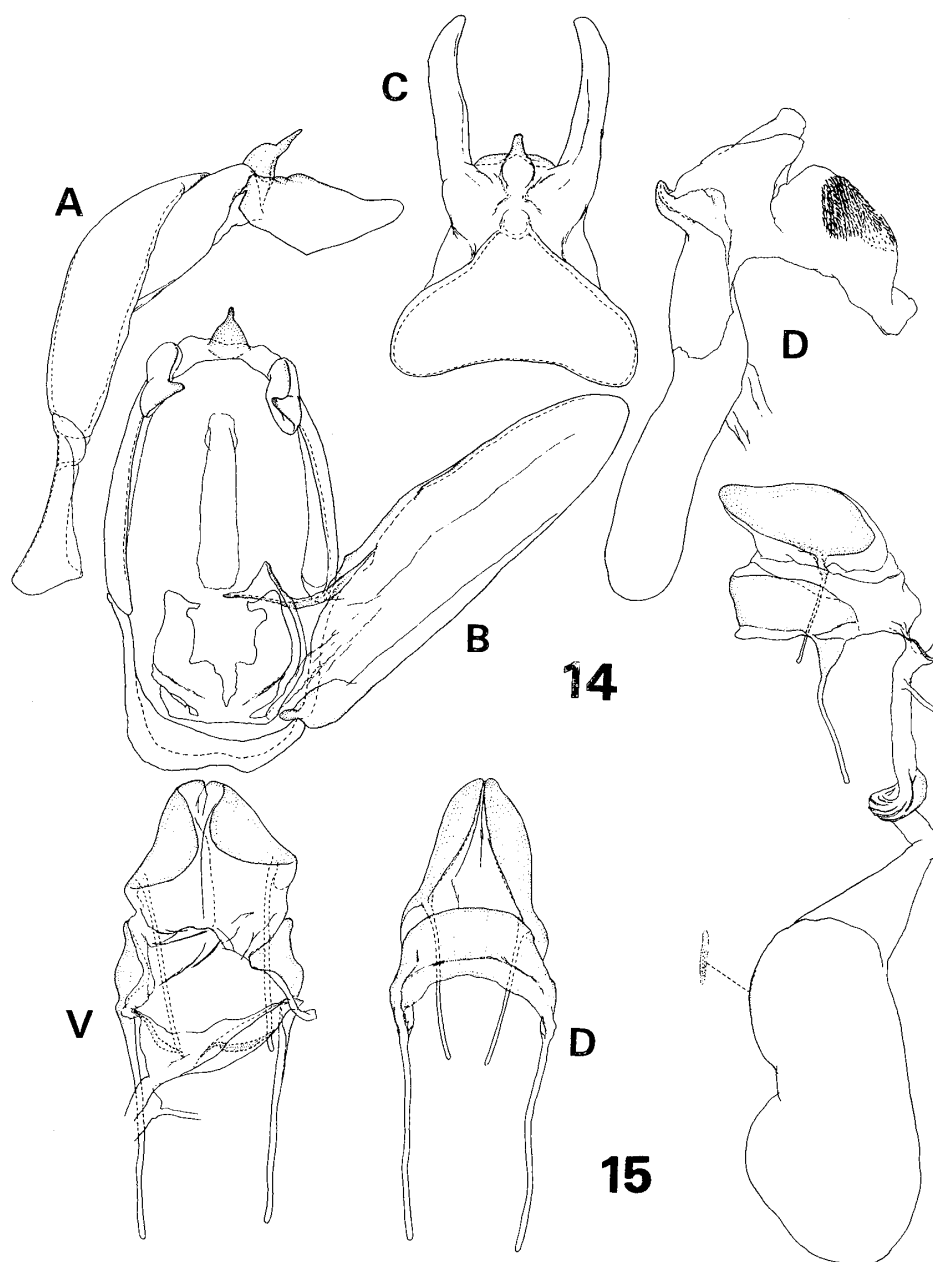
Haplothyatira unipunctata HOULBERT, 1921: 115, pl. 488, fig. 4010.

2♂, Chitrei (2,420 m), June 28–29; 1♀, Unnamed place (C) (1,700 m) between nr. Lelep and Tapche, July 9; 2♂, Tapche (2,400 m), July 10.

Since the genital organs of this species, the type of the genus, have not been mentioned before, I describe them in the following lines.

Male genitalia (Fig. 14). Uncus short and pointed, with its base thickened; socius of a large and densely hairy lobe, with its ventral margin angled at middle and its tip tapered; lateral sclerite below socius wide in lateral view, connected with caudal margin of tegumen at ventral two-fifths of the latter, which is high in lateral view; anellus thin and slender; valva rather long, simple, without inner apparatus; costa gently raised at basal one-fourth and well sclerotized; sacculus reduced to basal area; transtilla well developed, triangular, its caudal margin stoutly ribbed; juxta large, widely and deeply

Figs. 12–13. Male genitalia. 12: *Parapsestis lichenea* (HAMPSON). 13: *Stenopsestis alternata* (MOORE). (A: Lateral view. B: Caudal view. C: Dorsal view of tegumen and uncus. D: Aedeagus.)



Figs. 14–15. Male and female genitalia of *Paragnorima fuscescens fuscescens* (HAMPSON).
 14: Male. A: Lateral view. B: Caudal view. C: Dorsal view of tegumen and uncus. D: Aedeagus. 15: Female. V: Ventral view of genital segment. D: Dorsal view of genital segment.

cleft, with its caudal end roundly protruded in both sides; manica rugged; saccus with its bottom W-shaped in ventral view; aedeagus of a stout and bent tube, with its caudal process blunt; vesica with a mass of thin spine-like cornuti in many rows.

Female genitalia (Fig. 15). Papillae anales large, well sclerotized, long-triangular in lateral view, with long apophyses posteriores; ventral surface of 8th segment membranous, its dorsum moderate, with a shallow hollow along cephalic margin; apophyses anteriores long; ostium bursae wide, weakly membranous, with a pair of thin bars of lamellae antevaginales; ductus bursae long, coiled at middle, where it is ribbed; corpus

bursae large, with two gentle humps; signum longitudinal but quite rudimentary, situated on posterior hump.

Remarks. WERNY (1968) stated that *Haplothyatira unipunctata* HOULBERT, 1921, was identical with this species. Here I follow him, but I am not sure whether the sub-species described under *Haplothyatira unipunctata* from Burma, *H. u. dubiatrix* BRYK (1943: 13, pl. 2, fig. 25), is identical with Nepalese population or not.

The genus *Paragnorima* is now considered to belong to Polyplocini (WERNY, 1966), but it is not yet known which genus is closely related to it within the tribe.

Distribution. NE. India: Naga Hill (HAMPSON, [1893]), Sikkim (HOULBERT, 1921); Nepal (WERNY, 1968); Burma (BRYK, 1943); China: Lachin Lachoong (HOULBERT, 1921).

The genus *Spica* SWINHOE, 1889, is now regarded as a member of Thyatiridae (FORBES, 1940; FLETCHER, 1979). According to INOUE (1974), several specimens of this genus were collected from Nepal by the members of this expedition. I will exclude *Spica* from the present paper, because Dr. INOUE intends to publish a note on taxonomic status of the genus (his personal communication).

Acknowledgments

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摘 要

1963年日本鱗翅学会ネパール蝶蛾調査隊によって採集された トガリバガ科 (吉本 浩)

本報では主として1963年日本鱗翅学会ネパール遠征隊の採集品を中心に、ネパールおよび周辺地域のトガリバガ属16種を記録した。同隊の調査行程は本誌特別報告2号(1966)ならびに4号(1970)に詳録されているので、採集品のデータは、〔ネパール東部タムール谷での〕採集地と〔1963年の〕日付のみで示した。

本報ではまた、♂交尾器形態に基づき *Geurena lichenea* HAMPSON, [1893] を *Parapsestis* に移し、またやはり♂交尾器を基に *Palimpsestis alternata* MOORE, 1881 に対して新属 *Stenopsestis* を創った。これら2種は共にネパール新記録である。

この他の新知見としては、

Gaurena forsteri WERNY, 1966 [ブータン]

G. dierli WERNY, 1966 [インド (ダージリン)]

の2つがある。

なお、属 *Spica* は今日トガリバガ科に属するものと考えられており、同隊によってもこの属の蛾が得られているというが(井上, 1974)、その分類学的取り扱いについては井上博士によって報告されると思うので、今回のリストから除外した。